

It is essential in case of a burn to exclude the air, especially if the skin is broken. A paste made of soot, common baking soda, or even flour, is valuable in case there is no abrasion of the skin. In case the skin is broken the white of an egg is about as valuable as anything likely to be at hand. Wrap up the injured part in soft linen cloth, such as should always be kept in a roll in the kitchen drawer, where

Washes Her Face With Her Feet.
There is a little girl in Sarasalito, Cal., who makes the same use of her feet that most people do of their hands. She hasn't any arms and so she washes her face and combs her hair and boxes her brother's and sister's ears with her feet. She thinks the latter are just as convenient and useful as hands.

From April until autumn the sun panned down upon this Northwestern country a fierce and steady flood of scorching rays, with hardly a single shower or passing cloud to dim its awful intensity. Not only were the crops withered, and the forests parched, but the very soil was baked to a more than the heat felt than fertile earth. Prudent men, who observed the times and seasons, felt a sense of impending danger and took every precaution, to provide for their own safety and that of their fellows, by avoiding the starting of any fire out of doors. But a few hundred

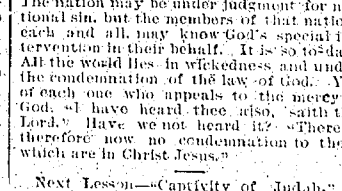
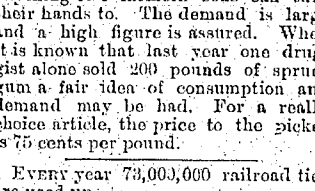
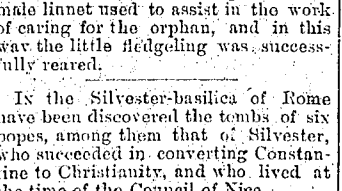
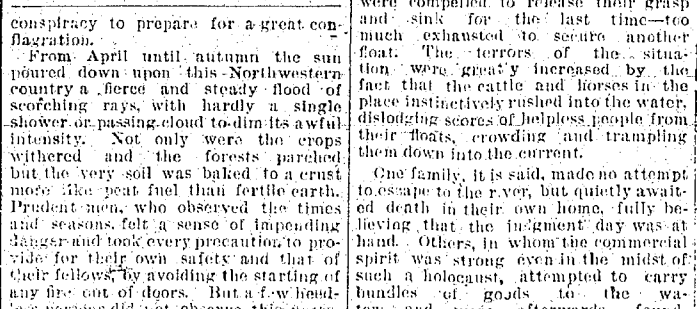
One family, it is said, made no attempt to escape to the river, but quietly awaited death in their own home, fully believing that the judgment day was at hand. Others, in whom the commercial spirit was strong even in the midst of such a holocaust, attempted to carry bundles of goods to the water-front, and afterwards found

IN the Sylvester-basilica of Rome have been discovered the tombs of six popes, among them that of Sylvester, who succeeded in converting Constantine to Christianity, and who lived at the time of the Council of Nice.

their hands to. The demand is large, and a high figure is assured. What is known that last year one drug-gist alone sold 200 pounds of spring gum, a fair idea of consumption and demand may be had. For a really choice article, the price to the picker is 75 cents per pound.

EVERY YEAR 73,003,000 railroad ties

Next Lesson—"Captivity of Judah."



The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The earth's 1,500,000,000 of human inhabitants speak 3,000 different languages, and possess about 1,000 different religious beliefs.

It has always been supposed that there were no coal veins in California, the geographical formation not being favorable, but soft coal and lignite have been found and are now mined in large quantities.

M. DIEBLEN, the French executioner, has accumulated a fortune of 500,000 francs by his skill in working the guillotine. At a recent execution in Paris, he had his little son with him, evidently to give him instruction in the revolting business.

The heat produced from the light of a firefly is only 1 per cent. of an equal amount of candle light. The bug's light is produced by a chemical action, as it is increased by putting the fly in oxygen and diminished in an atmosphere of nitrogen.

MEISSONIER was proud of his slenderness and delicate hands. He said that his fingers were so sensitive that he could with his eyes shut lay on the exact amount of color that he wanted on a given spot if somebody placed the point of the brush upon it.

A WEDDING took place the other day in a picture gallery at Paola, Kan. While the preacher was performing the ceremony the artist turned his camera upon the happy couple and photographed them just as they were registering their nuptial vows.

The specific gravity of a body is the proportion it bears to the weight of another body of known density, and water is adapted for the standard; and, inasmuch as a cubic foot of water weighs one thousand ounces, advantage is taken of this unit—the unit—one thousand.

Not an island has risen or sunk from sight in the Pacific Ocean for thirty-four years, and geologists say that nature is resting for a future mighty effort. An English geologist predicts that within fifty years a convulsion of nature will sink the whole of New Zealand fifty feet below the surface of the sea.

A HAMBURG bachelor who died recently got even with a woman who jilted him by leaving her a legacy of 12,000 marks and the following letter: "Madam—Some thirty years ago I was a suitor for your hand in marriage. You refused my offer, and as a consequence my days have been passed in peace and quietness. Now I requite your goodness."

The fact that many of the houses of Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco are built of redwood is given as a reason for the few destructive fires that occur in those cities. The wood is almost unburnable, and, though a fire will smolder in it, it never blazes. The great objection to the use of this wood in the Eastern States is that it will not stand the alternations of heat and cold.

As soon as the learned and distinguished doctors of divinity who are excitedly not to say rancorously, disputing grave questions of heresy—as soon as they stop to catch their breath (which they will have to do pretty soon), will some good, old-fashioned lay preacher get up and in the warm kindness of his heart say a few simple words on the interesting and edifying subject of the Christian religion?

At least one person in three between the ages of ten and forty years is subject to partial deafness. The great majority of cases of deafness are hereditary and due to the too close consanguinity of the parents. Deafness is more prevalent among men than among women because the former are more exposed to the vicissitudes of climate. It is thought that telephones tend to bring on deafness when one ear is used to the exclusion of the other.

A STATEMENT is in circulation that Wisconsin is the leading tobacco-growing State in the Union, says the *Bankers' Monthly*. Wisconsin grows much of the so-called plant, but the statement is not supported by the census figures of 1880. Wisconsin, however, raised two and a half times as much tobacco in 1890 as she did in 1880. The progress of the other States we have not at hand authoritatively at this writing, but expect to have census reports to quote from on this and other interesting farm statistics ere long.

Look out for red stockings. It has been remarked in Paris that the wearing by children of red stockings coincides with pustular eruptions on their legs and feet. The Board of Health employed a chemical expert to ascertain whether the dyes coloring the stockings contained poisonous matter, and his report says that all the many specimens submitted to him derived their red color from aniline and containing a large proportion of antimony oxide. As children perspire freely, this matter enters into solution, and is thus taken into the pores.

A TRAVELER comes back from Mexico with a new idea which he hopes to utilize in the manufacture of flour. He notes that for centuries the Mexicans have been accustomed to parch their grain before grinding it, and claims to have discovered that the heat gives the flour a sweetness and a fragrance unknown in the flour of the ordinary brands, and at the same time adds much to its powers of nutrition. Mills are to be equipped with apparatus for parching the wheat before putting it into a hopper, and we are told that the result will be a culinary revolution.

A STUDENT of human nature has evolved a utilitarian article, intended to assist woman in purchasing her tickets at the elevated railroad stations and ferries without keeping a

long line of men waiting until she reaches several pockets and pulls two or three yards of samples out of her pocketbook. It is called the purse glove. This is a glove with a little purse or compartment in the palm for change and small tickets. She can't lose it unless she takes off her glove, and, therefore, doesn't need to fumble in her pockets or spend any time in guessing where it is.

A GERMAN statistician says that there are 3,985 paper mills in the world, and that of the 1,904,000,000 pounds of paper turned out annually, half is used for printing, 600,000,000 pounds being required for newspapers alone, the consumption of which has risen by 200,000,000 pounds in the last decade. He alleges that on an average an Englishman uses annually eleven and one-half pounds of paper, an American ten and one-half, a German eight, an Italian or an Austrian three and one-half, a Spaniard one and one-half, and a Mexican two.

It is said that between 60,000,000,000 and 100,000,000,000 codfishes are taken from the sea around the shores of Newfoundland every year. But even that quantity seems small when we consider that a single cod yields something like 3,500,000 eggs each year, and that over 8,000,000 eggs have been found in the roe of a single cod. A herring of six or seven ounces in weight is provided with 30,000,000 ova. After making all reasonable allowances for the destruction of eggs and of the young, it has been calculated that in three years a single pair of herrings would produce 154,000,000.

APENSBURG, Pa., gentleman, whose barn was formerly overrun with rats, is no longer troubled with them, and he used neither traps nor dogs in driving them out. About a year ago he purchased a fox somewhere in the West. The fox was given the freedom of the barn, and in a short time after its arrival all the rats found it convenient to depart, and none of them seemed to have believed it expedient to return. Reynard catches rats after the manner of a terrier, and, when not engaged, is frequently seen following his master about like a well-behaved canine, to which he bears no little resemblance. He is perfectly tame, and goes about the streets of the town without being molested by the dogs that roam around ready to attack any animal not of their own tribe.

ITALIAN and negro women in Gotham are peculiarly fond of what is commonly known as the "head handkerchief," and the use of this article is a characteristic attempt upon the part of both races to cling to customs learned in a climate very different from that of New York. The determined way in which both races cling to outdoor life is another manifestation of the same instinct. The popular name for the Italian and negro headgear, by the way, admirably illustrates the fate of words in the mouths of the ignorant and thoughtless. "Kerchief" means primarily a head covering. When this article of dress came to be carried in the hand it took the name of handkerchief, or "hand-head-cover," and in still later times the original "kerchief" properly acquired the name "head-handkerchief," which is "head-hand-head-cover."

In the picture gallery of Charlton Park, near Malmesbury, England, is a glass case containing the skin and features of a big crow. The creature had been caught and nailed to a tree with other vermin, a fate which so many thousands of crows share yearly that there is nothing odd in it. The extraordinary part of the matter is that in the shelter of his wings, where his body was before it decayed, a little wren had built itself an exceedingly little nest. With wonderful dexterity the tiny bird had contrived to fasten together the wings of his dead enemy, whose body he proposed to utilize. The entrance to the nest was where the crow's breast had been, and here the family of little wrens was reared. The nest was observed, and when its occupants had flown away it was carefully removed and placed in the owner's picture gallery.

Cobweb Parties. A cobweb party is great fun, says the *New York Herald*. The hostess takes as many strands of worsted or yarn or ribbon as she wishes, and of each strand a prize. Some of the strands are yards and yards in length and some are short. The prizes are snugged away in nooks, under chairs, behind pictures, up-stairs, down in the cellar, or up on a shelf. The different strands are crossed and woven and interwoven like the airy threads of a cobweb. The ends are left within reach.

The guests are invited to select a strand and to find the other end of it, which holds the prize. Each one goes to work and follows the wandering of his strand in the seemingly inextricable mass of bewildering twists and turns and colors.

It's great fun to watch the busy prize-seekers. At first it seems deliciously silly, but the philosopher forgets the fun of it as he marks how each one works according to his temperament. With what zeal and energy and enthusiastic haste one grabs his string and follows its lead with eager expectancy! With what slow, deliberate inquiry another pursues the windings of the strand! With what doubtful timidity and misgiving another hunts for his prize, asking numberless questions and having to be helped by his comrades in knotty places.

The most indifferent are plucked to action by having the thing they wish just within possible reach. At the end of each one has his prize as a satisfying result of his labors; no matter if he found it behind a clock after many times wandering about the room he first entered; or whether, after skimming down stairs into the cellar, up again, down and up the hall, and up-stairs to the garret, and down again to the drawing-room to find the end of his apparently endless strand that led him into divers places in the house, he is privileged to take away with him to his own domicile, and tell ever after what a time he had finding it at a cobweb party.

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THE METAMORPHOSIS

OF VILLAGE MAIDEN TO WOMAN OF FASHION.

Describing the Process by Which "Lize Shadden of Humble Origin Blossoms Into Miss Lize Chadeayne, a Pink of Modishness—With Some Remarks Upon Vanity, the Vice Called Self-Respect, and New York Connoisseurs.

PORTENTOUS rapture and philosophic meditation have both exhausted themselves over the wonderful transformation of grub into butterfly, and yet is it any more wonderful than the metamorphosis of the simple and artless village maiden into the full-fledged woman of fashion? Her tangled curls, her angelic carriage, her brown skin, her neglected nails, her vacant expression, her untutored voice, her unmusical laugh, all disappear. She puts forth the gauzy wings of fashion, she sheds the earth-like garb of a simple girl in a pair of B's patent-leather shoes, her red hair is now soft and white, her shrunken sill she just fills small shoes, she is now a lady with her hands and fingers; her harsh, tangled curls are gathered into a soft Grecian knot, and her neglected teeth shine like pearls as she faintly smiles at one of your enthusiastic compliments. In Bunker's town she was "Lize Shadden, but now she has blossomed out into a rose of fashion, or if you choose, a pink of modishness, she becomes Lize Chadeayne. But what should we gain by reminding the beautiful Miss Chadeayne of her humble origin, of the days when she had her feet fished along the dusty country road and her arms were scratched by the brambles as she hunted the refractory kine?

My initial illustration pictures the transformation of this wild woodland maid into the pink of the mode. But the influence of this mysterious personage, whose secret, though invisible is yet so strongly felt, extends even to more rebellious and intractable specimens of human nature. Thus the same wild country maid who was once so shy and retiring, now is so bold and brazen, that she will strut for miles for the admiration of the little crowd of the nursery and the boys of the neighborhood. A pretty ribbon will serve to turn her thoughts from wanton mischief, and she will lead the Klugebuckers will dissipate his mental energy when centered with malicious joy upon the contiguity of schoolmaster and bent pin. Goethe said: "Cultivate the beautiful, for the useful cultivates itself," and arguing very much the same line I would say: "Cultivate vanity, for the useful vanity cultivates itself."

My second illustration sets forth a charming scene in child life, or more correctly speaking, just beyond the beautiful dreamland of childhood and just this side the mysterious thought-world of womanhood. These two dainty little creatures are very tastefully and charmingly clad, the one on the left wearing a combination dress of figured white batiste and plain white tulle. The skirt is made up on a foundation of white silk, and is lined with an half way up. The waist, which passes under the skirt, is closed with hooks invisibly at the back. There is a double ruching as represented at the neck and yoke, and the sleeves are puffed at the wrist and gathered at the cuff. The little lady on the right is dressed in a very pretty costume of white crepe, the skirt being made up on a silk foundation lined with muslin. All the edge of the material which is cut on the bias is trimmed with embroidered sewed on the wrong side. The corset is also trimmed in the same manner, and there is a bouffant sleeve over an ordinary one. The entire must be made up on stiff material and have a ruche of ribbon.

The left-hand figure of the tiny couple represented in my third illustration is dressed in gray linen with a band of blue embroidery forming a square yoke, with ribbons on the shoulders. A band of the embroidery also serves for a belt. The garment is buttoned at the back. The right-hand figure is dressed in white batiste, with a band of embroidery at the bottom of the skirt surmounted by three narrow pleats. There is a pointed embroidered center. The waist is made of two insertions of embroidery, with a band of embroidery at the bottom. The skirt is lined with white silk, and is buttoned to the belt. The garment is buttoned at the back. The right-hand figure is dressed in white batiste, with a band of embroidery at the bottom of the skirt surmounted by three narrow pleats. There is a pointed embroidered center. The waist is made of two insertions of embroidery, with a band of embroidery at the bottom. The skirt is lined with white silk, and is buttoned to the belt. 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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

In the eyes of the New York papers nothing in a veteran's life so becomes him as leaving it.

The prices of cotton cloth are from 20 to 30 per cent lower than a year ago. Will the Democrats charge this to the McKinley tariff law?

The newspapers that now declare that we can't make tin plate are the same ones that declared a few years ago that we couldn't make steel rails.

Seventy English tin plate manufacturers have shut down, but the American anti-tin shirkers, alas! show no indication of following the example. — *Det. Tribune*.

One would think, to read the free trade papers, that there could be no blacker crime than the manufacture of tin plate by an American. — *Rochester Democrat*.

Ex-Congress Niedringhaus is having a good deal of fun out of the free trade newspapers, and incidentally his tin plate factory is securing some excellent advertising free of charge. — *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

On Memorial Day the New York papers filled their pages with tributes to "the brave men who saved the Nation." The next day the usual grid of pension lies was resumed. They are like the man who robbed and stole all the week and went to church on Sunday. — *National Tribune*.

The tin plate liars, having been flattered out of that line of industry, have turned their attention to the invention of tales about American manufacturers shutting up their works and moving to Europe on account of the McKinley law. — *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.

The rumor that Boss Jacob may be appointed a commissioner of the world's fair is a rough one on Winans, but he is capable of it. Such an appointment just about fits the size of the man who vetoed the G. A. R. appropriation, the bill to relieve the Supreme Court and the prisoners' home. — *Det. Journal*.

The Big City Times gave an account last week of a "roasting" one, republic can give another through the press, but it is about a mob of "democratic reformers" roasting a Negro in Louisiana. The *Doegfesse* papers are all very anxious about publishing this little incident of democratic amusement in a state where law is unknown.

The old soldiers in this vicinity are almost unanimous in denouncing Gov. Winans' veto of the G. A. R. appropriation bill. When the governor stated that they are not in favor of it, he was either ignorant of the fact or willfully made that statement for an excuse of his hatred of the veterans. — *West Branch Herald*. Here too

Newspapers at Lansing and other points are publishing dispatches to the effect that Detroit is on the verge of abandoning the G. A. R. encampment plan because of Gov. Winans' veto. The circulation of that libel evidently doesn't know Detroit. He ought to come here and can feel assured of a welcome. Why, it would be more than warm it would fairly sizzle. — *Det. Tribune*.

Fridlander, the squaw-buck-legislator is in hot water deeper than ever. He has been accepting bribes from different parties, according to press reports. He can stand it, but the democratic party who stole the seat in the legislature for him, and who understood the action of its tools in their State Convention has its hands full in trying to defend him, and will not soon hear the last of their knavery.

George William Curtis does occasionally leave his rapt contemplation of mollycoddling mugwumpery to say a vigorous and patriotic thing. This is an editorial in the current number of *Harper's Weekly*: "If a monument should be erected to Jefferson Davis for his services to his country, the statues of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln should be overthrown." — *Det. Tribune*.

THE AMERICAN UNION IN 1891. — *York* said no band should play for Decoration day parades unless the musicians received \$5 a day for their services. As a result the boys who went marching through Georgia for \$13 a month tramped to the cemeteries of New York keeping step to the tap of the drum and the shrill notes of the fife. And the old soldier is more familiar with this music than with the blowing of a lot of horns. The veterans are independent of hands when they march. They did most of their marching without the drum major. — *Brooklyn Tribune*.

The most notable memorial address this year that has come under our observation was that of the eloquent Virginian, John S. Wise, at the tomb of Grant. How it would astonish the Rhett, the Yanceys, and the whole tribe of anti-bellum Southern fire-eaters, could they revisit the glimmers of the moon, to see the son of Governor Wise of Virginia who hanged John Brown, the orator of the day, at the tomb of the greatest of Union leaders! — *Toledo Blade*.

There is something of a change among the members of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas. One of the country lecturers admits "that the feeling among country alliances is not nearly so strong as it was a year ago when they were fighting Ingalls, while the prospect of a good crop leaves the farmers very little to grumble about. The one per cent money idea has played out, so that just now it is hard work to get up any interest, and that it will be easier when the campaign opens." — *Toledo Blade*.

Folly 1,000,000 sheep are owned in Wyoming and the cattle men are looking at the sheep men with envy. The number of flocks is increasing and the stock is being improved. The climate is good for sheep and they can pasture during winter. The business offers good opportunities for young men with some capital, nerve, knowledge and experience and a good bit of energy. — *Farm and Home*.

The members of W. W. Cook Post, Grand Army of the Republic of Hamilton, Ontario, honored the memory of their dead comrades on Memorial Day, decorating their graves with flowers. Commander Lovell obtained permission of the Mayor of Hamilton to parade through the streets for this purpose, the Mayor stipulating that if the American flag was carried in the procession, the Union Jack must also be borne. This was agreed to, and both flags were carried side by side. — *National Tribune*.

Statistics from five of the largest cities show that seventeen out of every twenty Italians figure on a return to Italy, and only about three out of twenty ever pay taxes of any sort. As a rule they are of little more benefit to America than the restricted Chinese. Some of the Italians in this country are among the best citizens and true Americans in every sense of the word, but they are in a small majority. — *Exchange*.

Edward S. Stokes is "Boss" Croker's bosom friend. Gen. Sickles is a Tammany leader and sheriff. Croker is trying to make John Scannell a first commissioner. Scannell brutally murdered Thomas Donahue. Stokes killed "Jim" Fisk and Sickles shot Philip Barton Key to death. Croker was tried for the murder of John A. Kinn, the jury disagreed, under suspicious circumstances, and the case was dropped. And it is in the blood-stained hands of these men that the government of the city of New York practically rests today. — *Det. Tribune*.

The trouble the European countries are going to have over the Spanish reciprocity agreement with the United States is endless. In forestalling revolution in Cuba, Spain has led up to a political alliance with this country, which is bound to antagonize the nations on the continent. When its present commercial treaties with their favored nation clause expire the parties to them will seek concessions which Premier Canovas can hardly grant. All the European countries are anxiously awaiting the proclamation of President Harrison making known the exact terms of the agreement, and their Ministers are on the lookout for everything bearing on the subject. — *Western Rural*.

The story of the burning of a negro to death in Louisiana cannot be called a Republican scandal. It appears in the columns of that intensely British *Mugwump organ*, the *New York Times*, which relates the "exact facts" as received by Governor Nichols. A negro in Claiborne parish was suspected of hog stealing. On this suspicion his white neighbors went to hang or shoot him—"correct or lynch him" is the language used. He warned them away from his house and on their persisting in the attack he shot and killed one of the members of the party. He was arrested for the killing. Another attempt was made to lynch him, but the Sheriff, for a wonder in Louisiana, defeated it. The negro got a change of venue, stood trial for the killing and was acquitted. Pleading to remain in jail on the charge of hog stealing, liable at any moment to be taken out and lynched, the negro pleaded guilty, so as to get within the walls of the penitentiary, where the mob could not reach him. When he had served his sentence and was released, the crowd, still determined to avenge the killing of their friend, had him again arrested, seized him while he was handcuffed, and without giving him a chance for defense, burned him alive.

Such is a specimen of Louisiana honor, as officially reported to the Governor of that State. It stamps Louisiana, even more than the New Orleans massacre, as a barbarous and lawless community, in which the black citizen has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. — *New York Press*.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, '91. The President expected to have announced the appointment of the new Land Court this week, but the Attorney General has been sick and that has delayed a final consideration of the matter for a few days. It is supposed that the gentlemen who will compose this court have all been selected, but circumstances may, at the last minute, cause a change.

The friends of Representative Mills, who a short time ago would not admit even the possibility of his being defeated for the Speakership of the House, have now become thoroughly alarmed, and have adopted new tactics. They say that Mr. Mills is a candidate for the Senate and that if he is elected Speaker he will have no trouble in succeeding Senator Chittell, recently appointed by Governor Hogg to fill the unexpired term of Senator Reagan, who was practically forced to resign by Gov. Hogg; but that if he is defeated for Speakership, it will prevent his being elected Senator. It is hoped by this scheme to get some other Speakership candidate to withdraw in favor of Mr. Mills, with the understanding that whether he was elected to the Senate or not, he will not be a candidate for Speaker again, should the Democrats control the House of the Fifty-third Congress. It is too early to predict what, if any effect this will have; but at this time it looks very much like as if Mr. Mills would get left.

The friends of Senators Gorman and Carlisle are working on a scheme, which, if successful, will prevent any Southern man from being elected to the Speakership. They propose giving the Speakership to either the East or the West, provided that the South be given a place on the democratic national ticket next year, and I am told by a gentleman whose relations with the two Senators named give him excellent facilities for being well informed, that the prospects for their success are flattering. It is proposed, if possible, to put the one of these Senators which shall develop the greatest strength at the head of the ticket, but should that turn out to be impracticable the second place will be accepted. It is stated that every Southern Senator is pledged to this programme, and that Senators Bruce, Voorhees and several others are expected to come into the movement. It's a very pretty scheme, but there are many reasons why it will be a very difficult one to carry out, as it will be fought to the bitter end by both Cleveland and Hill.

Hon. John W. Foster, who has been assisting Secretary Blaine in all of his reciprocity negotiations, will have entire charge of all reciprocity matters until Mr. Blaine's return to active duty. He has almost concluded negotiations with another country, but until the matter is formally settled it is deemed best to make no announcement of the name of the country in question.

The official publication early this week of the correspondence relating to the Behring Sea matter killed a good many silly stories and at the same time added additional lustre to the already shining record of the American side of the administration. It is believed here that it is now too late to effectually put a stop to the killing of seals this year; but it was entirely the fault of the British Government that the arrangement was not made in ample time.

Hon. Columbus Delano, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Grant and who is now in Washington, thinks the republicans of Ohio are all right. He says: "Protection to all industries that can be profitably carried on in this country has the unanimous approval of the republican party, and has also the support of many thoughtful men of other political organizations; hence the principle on which the economic system rests which has been inaugurated by the McKinley bill, has the undivided support of the Ohio republicans. The agriculturists of Ohio fully understand that the tariff of 1890 affords to their productions more and better protection than any legislation preceding it since the formation of our government."

If his duties will permit the President will accompany Mrs. Harrison, when she goes to her Cape May Point cottage, about the 20th of this month.

The *Democrat* of last week contains the following: "Those who are interested in the success of the G. A. R. encampment at Detroit, and everyone ought to be, should pray to be delivered from the *Detroit Journal*. Its infamous and dastardly attacks upon the governor of our state and its brazen attempts to make a political meeting out of what should be a social gathering is doing more to injure the prospects of the encampment than all the veto messages that have been or ever will be written." Inst. so! We read the *Journal* closely, and politics was never referred to in connection with the encampment. It referred to him as a "COPPERHEAD," and proved it conclusively. His record in the Legislature was sufficient. Calling a man or person a copperhead or thief does not necessarily imply that he is also a democrat. He might be a prohibitionist or greenbacker. Personally we are pleased that he vetoed the appropriation as it puts him in the same category with Cleveland and other bitter enemies of the ex-union soldier.

HALLO!

HALLO!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

his

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place.

It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling

Michigan.

The colored delegate in attendance at the American Baptist Missionary society made a good point when he said: "The negro may have his faults, but he is not an idiot; neither is he an anarchist, socialist, nor does he practice communism; and, thank God, he never belonged to that despised organization known as the Mafia." The speaker declared that the negro is intensely an American citizen, and intensely American in heart, loving the country and the flag. Then he added: "Keep an eye upon the swarms of immigrants who are taking possession of the South, and trust the negro more than you have in the past. Trust the negro, and he will prove to be faithful to the church and to his country." The colored man told a great deal of truth. Were all the people who come to this country seeking a haven of rest from tyranny, as honest and faithful in his labors and made as good citizens and caused as little trouble as the colored man, there would be very little need of restricting immigration. — *Toledo Blade*.

The *New York Press*, in replying to an article in the *Post* on free trade or protection, says: "If you take the time to look into the windows of the editorial rooms of the reality of American tin plate, that is unless it puts up a screen of British tin plate to hide from the pained gaze of its editors the new immigration building on Ellis Island, down the bay, for American tin is to be used as far as possible in roofing that building. The head of the firm that has the contract (Jacob Ringle and Sons of Jersey City), who is one of the most experienced tin roofers in the country, has recently made a thorough test of American tin, and pronounced the plate far superior in toughness and flexibility to the very best of English manufacture." Moreover, Mr. George B. Hibbard, the Government Superintendent of Construction in New York, wrote to the Supervising Architect at Washington that he had been informed by experts that the very best quality of tin made in the world was now being made in this country, and asking that wherever tin plate was specified in any of the contracts under his supervision, he be authorized to use American tin. In response, the Supervising Architect directed him to get samples of all the American tin manufacturers, together with names and address, and send them to the office of the Supervising Architect at Washington. Colonel John H. Marshall, Superintendent of Public Buildings, has also strongly advocated the use of the American article.

Gold facts like these give a gripply chill to those who hate to see American industries established over foreign. They were much better pleased when President Cleveland's Secretary of War bought British blankets for our army.

The tin plate shirkers started out with the cry that tin plate couldn't be manufactured in this country. When they found it being made under their very noses they changed their cry and whined that there may be one or two establishments here and there, but "that didn't amount to anything." After a while they will be telling us that they thought it couldn't be made, and wouldn't have been, anyhow, if it wasn't for the McKinley bill. — *Philadelphia Press*.

One day in the year the soldier-hating papers, yielding to the display of popular feeling, admit that there was an immense amount of fighting, bloodshed, suffering and death during the war, and that the men who wore the blue displayed amazing courage and endurance. — *National Tribune*.

"Collateral" and Cheap Money.

COLLATERAL, as defined by the Century Dictionary, is "anything of value, or representing value, as bonds, deeds, etc., pledged as security in addition to a direct obligation." An advocate of cheap money was once going about Wall Street, complaining of the scarcity of money, and saying that all existing industrial, commercial, and financial woes came from a too small supply of currency. When he was told that there was plenty of money to be borrowed at low rates of interest, he retorted: "Ah, but that is only on first-class security." Money is always obtainable on that kind of security, and few people are ever to be found who wish to loan it on any other. The man who calls for more collateral means to call for more first-class securities, for upon no others does any prudent man care to lend money. In other words, every man who has something of value to sell, or to lend, can get money of value in return. He can compel no man who has money to lend it on any other than good security. As the value of the collateral goes down the rate of interest goes up, until it reaches the prohibitive point. If a loan which has been granted on condition of interest and principal being paid in sound or "dead" money be repaid, under legal authority, in "cheap" money, the inevitable effect is always to make it more difficult for anyone to borrow on any except the most stringent terms thereafter; that is, on the best security, and with principal and interest payable in gold.

It is the fixed belief of the silver men that the silver dollar, no matter how much bullion may be purchased, will never come to be worth any less than a dollar in gold. This notion, it is quite probable, can only be eradicated by a severe experience. The people of this country do not want to have in circulation again a depreciated and fluctuating dollar. If once sure that this calamity is before them, they will vote very hard to stop it. But because they do not so believe, multitudes insist upon more purchases of silver, or unlimited coinage. It is quite possible that a single month of free coinage would sweep away forever all self-deception on that matter. But the cost of that month's experience would be so terrible, particularly to farmers, workmen, and all having debts to pay or wages to earn, that even for the sake of public enlightenment sober men shrink from the trial, and are disposed to do all that they can to avert it. — *New York Tribune*.

The Boston *Post*, Democratic, reports that it is informed by a tin plate importer that while he is now paying seventeen shillings and six pence per box for ordinary coke tin, he has offered as low as thirteen shillings and three pence for July delivery—that is, after the new duty goes into effect. There is one strong inference to be drawn from these figures, which is that the Welsh combine has deliberately put up prices to make an extra profit before it is driven entirely out of this market. American consumers will find that by holding off purchases the great quantity now being imported into this country in anticipation of the new duty will be put on the market, when the limit of importers' credit is up and they are required to pay for their plates, at prices far below what they have heretofore been selling. That is the experience in nearly every large line of imports which were marked up to create the "McKinley prices" scare. Still another reasonable deduction is that the foreign importers will both pay the increased duty and put down prices in a desperate effort to retain this market, in which they sold over 7,000,000 boxes last year. — *N. Y. Press*.

Trial of H. JOSEPH!

A SEPARATE VERDICT WANTED FROM

EACH JUROR.

- 1st. I find that this Store is the cheapest in town.
- 2nd. I find that the Stock is complete.
- 3rd. I find that the Customers are treated well.
- 4th. I find that every one gets his money's worth there.
- 5th. I find that the Stock is the best in town.
- 6th. I find that the Goods are the best.
- 7th. I find that the Goods are bought for cash.
- 8th. I find that every one goes there for bargains.
- 9th. I find the prices the lowest.
- 10th. I find the quality of the Goods is the best.
- 11th. I find that this Store is the most popular in town.
- 12th. I concur with the other jurymen, that the whole business is the most complete and best in town.

DECISION OF THE JUDGE:

UPON THIS VERDICT, I FIND THAT

H. JOSEPH,

OF THE

OPERA HOUSE STORE,

GRAYLING,

MICHIGAN.

GUILTY OF SELLING

Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Boots,

SHOES, HATS & CAPS

Cheaper than any other House in Grayling.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

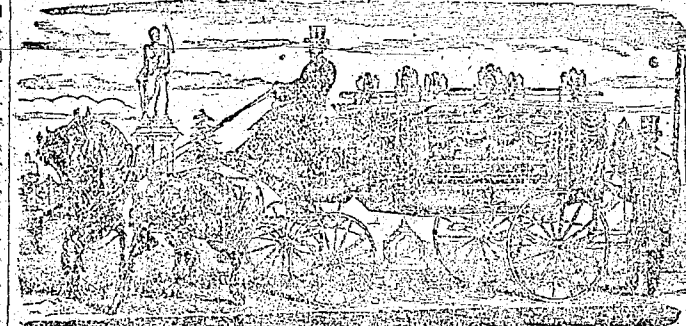
HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogumaw Street. Cheap. A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing

promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

May 21/91, if

A. CROSS.

I. M. SILSBY,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

PLANS and Specifications furnished upon application with promptness and dispatch.

Post Office, Rosecommon, Mich.



Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds.

Sent by this country, towns and school districts of Michigan. Interest of these investments is paid to the bank. Plans, Bonds and shares are sold at a discount without charge. All amounts over \$500 will have special consideration. This bank has a large stock of deposits, compensated and interest.

ADVERTISERS' notices who wish to examine the advertising rates when in Chicago will find it at 43 to 45 Randolph St. S. D. ELWELL, President.

The Avalanche

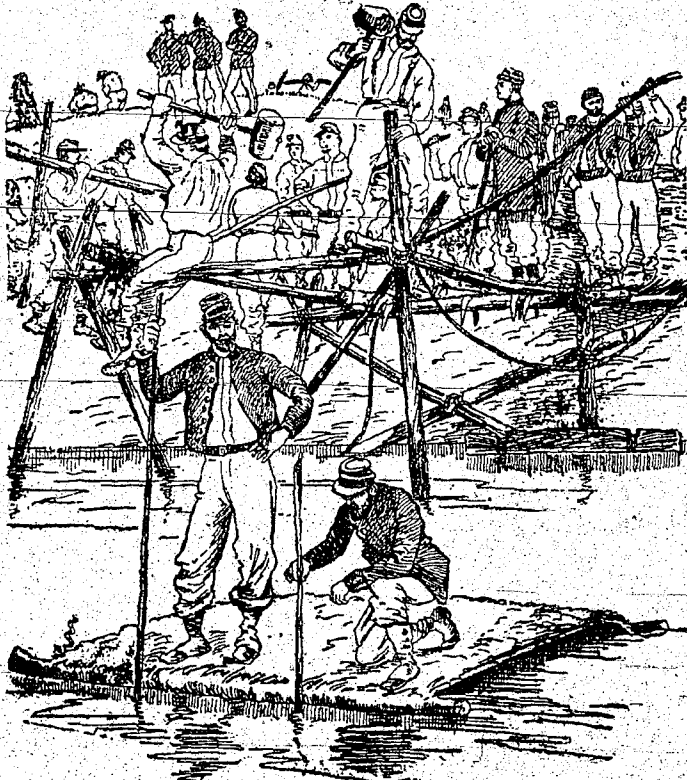
O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SCIENCE OF WARFARE.

THE MIMICRY OF ANNUAL ENCAMPMENTS.

How They Are Conducted in Continental Europe—The Theory on Which Manoeuvres Are Conducted—Advantages of the Training—Fighting on Historic Ground—To the soldier boys, just at this season, when the annual encampment of States militia is the subject of much pleasurable anticipation and preparation, the following from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat will be of interest:

"The whole of Europe is practically



BRIDGING THE STREAM.

An armed camp, for the leading powers can, on a few weeks' notice, put in the field no less than 12,000,000 soldiers fully equipped for the deadly work of destruction. The entire population of the Continent is practically at the service of the governments, as the system of conscription, as practiced in Europe is so severe that it is practically impossible to elude military service. In England alone is the service voluntary, nor are any pressing inducements offered to recruit the English army, but so great is the number of the unemployed in the British Isles that, with low wages, the ranks are generally full.

One feature of the compulsory military



REPELLED AN ADVANCING FORCE.

service, as seen in the various countries of Europe, is the great seasonal display known as the spring and fall campaign. The manoeuvres which are classed under the name of campaign are really tactical evolutions of armies. Vast bodies of troops drawn from the camps of instruction, from the garrisons of fortresses and military posts, are put in the field, marched to and fro as though in actual war, and practiced in every duty which would be demanded of them were hostilities actually in progress.



ARTILLERY TO THE FRONT.

The manoeuvres of most European armies cover a period of from one to four weeks. The troops go into camp, live in the open air, whatever the weather, and in all respects save that of bloodshed, the manoeuvres resemble an actual campaign.

Although sometimes protracted, the mimic campaign seldom continues longer than a week, and is planned with reference to the possible movements of an imaginary foe. A theory of the campaign is usually supplied, and the invading army is supposed to be marching toward the country and to be marching in one or more columns toward some strategic point that must be protected. The defensive army is marching for the purpose of protecting both the country and its railway communications, and with these matters in view the duties of both officers and soldiers during such a campaign are by no means light. All the operations of actual warfare, save real bloodshed, are carried on. Sometimes the forces are divided into two bodies, one of which is supposed to be the attacking army, the other the army acting on the defensive. The invaders move forward, endeavoring as they come to do all the mischief possible, but instead of actually burning the bridges and destroying the railways and blowing up the warehouses—these things are supposed to be done—and when, for instance, a detachment from the invading force manages to reach a bridge and to

when entering into actual battle. The officers become accustomed to managing large bodies of men; the Commissary Department is trained to do its duty under most disadvantageous circumstances while the railway service is taxed to its



A CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE.

out. They know they are in no danger from bullets. The open fields are a pleasant change from the monotony of barracks and garrison life; and when of



OUT OF AMMUNITION.

duty, as they are some hours each day, they enjoy themselves as at a picnic.

Aside from the practical importance of the semi-annual campaigns as a training school for the soldier, they sometimes assume a historic interest. Europe is covered with battle-fields. Some years ago an English map-maker undertook to draw up a map of the Continent which should, by a pair of crossed swords, indicate the locality of every battle which had been fought on continental soil. So numerous were the battle-fields that, as the story goes, he was forced to leave three times to enlarge the scale of his map in order to include them all. To the soldier it is a matter of interest to fight over again in peace the illustrious battles of his country, and very frequently the manoeuvres take place on one or another historic field. Two years ago the Russian spring manoeuvres took place on the historic field of Narva, about eighty miles west of St. Petersburg. Near Narva is the historic ground where Charles XII. of Sweden, with 8,000 men, defeated Peter the Great with 60,000. One division of the Russian maneuvering army were considered Swedes, the rest as Russians, and the battle was fought over again, with the result, however, that taking advantage of the enemy's known inferiority, the Swedes were all taken prisoners. Four years ago the Russian manoeuvres were at Puttva, where Peter the Great defeated Charles XII. in one of the bloodiest battles fought on Russian soil. Eight years ago the reviews and manoeuvres were held on the ground of Borodino, one-half the Russian army represented the invading French force, the other portion successfully resisted the passage of the French across the river, and did what the Russian Generals of eighty years ago did not.

The Germans have often used their ancient battle-fields on which to train their soldiers. Just before the Franco-Prussian war the evolutions of the Prussian army were held on the historic field of Leuthen, in Silesia, where, in 1757, Frederick defeated the Austrians.



MOVING INTO POSITION.

For a year, or two after the Leuthen evolutions the Prussian troops needed no instruction, having an abundance of practice on the plains and among the fields of France; but in the year of war the victors had returned to Berlin the field of Rossbach was chosen for their evolutions, where Frederick defeated the French and Imperial armies, and the historical significance of the maneuvers on these two memorable fields can not be exaggerated. A few years ago the South German evolutions were held on the field of Blenheim, where Marlboro, with the English and Austrians, defeated the combined French and Bavarian armies. The lines were drawn up in exact accordance with the records of that wonderful victory; the mistakes made by both sides were pointed out, and in the evolutions rectified, and it was emphatically shown that in place of Marlboro being victor he should by all the rules of regular warfare, have been defeated with terrible slaughter. The Austrians have several times utilized Ansterlitz in Moravia, where Napoleon defeated the combined Russian and Austrian army, and won the battle that decided the fate of Central Europe.

Manoeuvres have not been so popular in Italy and the south of Europe generally, probably from the fact that until Italy was united, a generation ago, there were no national evolutions on a large scale were held at Marengo and on other fields where Napoleon routed the Austrians and liberated Italy from one foreign chain only to impose upon it the links of another. The smaller nations of Northern Europe have imitated their powerful neighbors in military exercises, and the little army of Belgium has more than once gone through a training on the field of Waterloo, while Holland, Denmark and Sweden have also trained their forces semi-annually on mimic battle-fields.

Although France is full of battle-grounds, they have not commonly been resorted to as fields of exercise for the troops. When the semi-annual manoeuvres take place in France, it is usually on the theory that an enemy has invaded the country from Brest, Cherbourg, or by crossing the Rhine, and the troops are marched to oppose the invaders. Since the surrender of Paris to the German evolutions on an extensive scale have taken place in the immediate neighborhood of the capital, and all the operations of the great siege have been carried on again, and it is safe to say that should a German army ever in the future encamp around Paris the defense would be conducted, if not with more courage, at least with a better knowledge of the conditions afforded by the ground and its natural advantages for defense.

No battles of note have been fought on English soil since the civil war of the Commonwealth, but the fields of Edgehill, Marston Moor and Naseby have several times been utilized in training the English troops, but generally convenience has determined the location of a field.

The semi-annual manoeuvres are not confined, however, to field fighting. On the siege operations around Paris have at several times been taken a mimic

staged of Metz and of Strasburg. In England, Chatham, Dover, Hastings and other points on the coast are selected for attack, and all the operations which would be carried on during a real siege are entered into with enthusiasm in this mock warfare.

The change of weapons, the difference in the manner of arraying troops, have rendered the battle-fields of ancient times unavailable for modern maneuvers. Nevertheless, several exercise displays of armies have been held on the battle-fields of twenty and more centuries ago. The Italian army has more than once been drawn up on the historic plain of Cannae; the hills around the Lake of Thrasymene, where Hannibal defeated the Romans, have more than once echoed to the rattles of drums and the shout of victory. In Greece, the little field of force that petty power has repeatedly been displayed on the plain of Marathon, and the battles of Thermopylae have been fought over and over again since the liberation of that peninsula from Turkish power in 1825.

The United States army has never been engaged in such costly and extensive operations. The people of this country would not stand the expensive spring and fall manoeuvres. Only despotic governments could enforce such expensive field operations as may be seen every year in Europe, and an occasional sham battle by a few dozen men on each side is the nearest approach to the costly display by which the states of Europe keep their armies in proper condition to do bloody work.

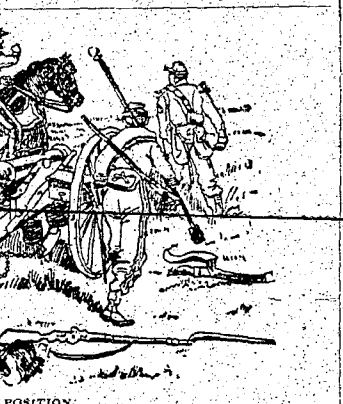
THE NEBRASKA CASE.

James E. Boyd, the Governor, Declared Ineligible by the Supreme Court. Just now, Nebraska is excited over the decision of the State Supreme Court at Lincoln, declaring that Governor James E. Boyd is an alien and, therefore, ineligible, and rendering a judgment of ouster against him. The



JAS. E. BOYD.

Governor's counsel insist that the question is one of naturalization for the Federal Courts to pass upon and will take the matter to the United States Supreme Court. Should this opinion, from which one of the Judges dissents, be finally sustained, the State, Douglas County, and the city of Omaha are placed in embarrassing position, as even from a time prior to 1857,



when Nebraska became a State, and up to the present year, Mr. Boyd has held numerous offices and performed executive acts, all of which become void, if he be an alien. As Mayor of Omaha he was prominent in approving acts bonding the city for large sums, which bonds are now in the hands of capitalists in New York and Boston. As Governor he approved numerous acts of the recent Legislature, chief among which are a bill appropriating \$150,000 for drought sufferers, \$50,000 for the World's Fair, and the vetoing of the celebrated maximum freight-rate bill. The legality of his acts in these questions has been recalled, and the greatest uneasiness prevails in railroad and commercial circles. Nothing has occurred in the State's history to mix affairs up to such an embarrassing extent.

SOME BRIGHT LITTLE FOLK.

Downey, of Regent street, London, commonly known as "the grand old photographer," took the pictures of nearly all the celebrated people who visited London in his day, and had a wonderful collection of photographs of the English royal family. He had a particular taste for collectors of pictures of pretty children, of which the accompanying cut is one. The name and date are both missing, but the face has probably often figured in London drawing-rooms since then, and its owner is almost sure to be one of the belles of English society. A copy of one of his royal family groups is to be found in almost every household in England. It represents the Princess of Wales,



AN ENGLISH BEAUTY.

attired in rustic raiment and a straw hat on her head, carrying one of her children on her back as she walks up a hill and the other little ones toddling after her. They were taken from life during a summer visit to Balmoral. Others represent the little princelings astride of donkeys and Shetland ponies enjoying themselves on the Scotch hills with highland gillies around them. On the occasion of Mr. Downey's death the London Illustrated papers published many of these pictures.

AN AFRICAN DANDY.

Tippu Tib, the Richest Man in Inner Africa—His Influence.

We present here the latest portrait of the great Central African, Tippu Tib. Tippu Tib will soon be in Arabia again, his birthplace, for he is a native of Muscat. He is on the way to revisit



TIPPU TIB.

the land of his fathers. He was the son of a half-caste Arab, and his mother was a full-blooded negro slave. In point of ancestry, therefore, many of the Arabs whom he has controlled as a master does a slave, look down upon him.

He is the man described by Cameron as an African dandy, and of whom Stanley said that he was the finest gentleman he had ever met in Africa. By pure intellectual superiority Tippu Tib, after he went to the lake regions as a trader, gradually gained the supremacy over all other traders, until a large tract of country, extending from Kassongo, on the Upper Congo, to Stanley Falls, acknowledged him as its ruler. He has supreme influence over all the Arabs in the district he governs, and if so disposed he can be of much assistance to the Congo Free State in its efforts to suppress slave raiding.

For several years he lived at Stanley Falls, where he accumulated an immense quantity of ivory, much of which has been taken to the coast by caravans of 1,000 to 3,000 men. His home, however, is at Kossongo. At Stanley Falls he lives in a mean little hut, apparently caring nothing for his discomforts, though he is rich enough, if he chose, to live in one of the finest houses in Zanzibar.

Glueport, the Swede, who crossed Africa a while ago, visited Kassongo and reported that Tippu Tib's dwelling there was a fine stone mansion, which would compare favorably with any private residence in Zanzibar. Through in his dealings with white men he has been courteous, obliging and generally faithful. Tippu Tib in the past has caused an enormous amount of suffering to the helpless natives of Central Africa. He has made slaves of thousands of them, and this has involved the destruction of many villages and the slaughter of many helpless natives. No one supposes that he is actuated by any motive than that of self-interest.

He has now agreed to stop slave raiding in the territory he controls, only because he sees that it is his interest to do so. He is a very shrewd man, and finding it useless to oppose the advance of the whites, he has decided to co-operate with them, knowing that it is to their advantage to give him abundant opportunity to carry on his trading enterprises.

The Ba i Lands.

The "Mauvaises Terres," as the old French fur-traders called them, are in Dakota, Wyoming and Northwestern Nebraska, between the north fork of Platte and the south fork of the Cheyenne River, and cover an area of about 60,000 square miles. They are described as one of the most wonderful regions in the world. Geologists hold that during the miocene period a vast fresh-water lake covered this portion of the American continent. As these lakes drained off, after the subsidence of the prairie further east, the original lake beds were worn into a series of ridges and valleys in every conceivable direction. Here and there abrupt and almost perpendicular portions of the ancient beds remain in all imaginable forms, some resembling the ruins of abandoned cities. Towers, spires, cathedrals, obelisks, pyramids and monuments of various shapes appear on every side. Dr. Hayden, the earliest explorer of this region, says:

"Not infrequently the rising or setting sun will light up these grand old ruins reminding one of a city illuminated in the night as seen from high points. The harder layers project from the sides of the canyons with such regularity that they appear like seats of some vast, weird amphitheater."

These lands are entirely unsuited for agriculture, and with rare exceptions are of little value for grazing. They are, however, one of the richest treasuries of fossil remains to be found anywhere. The soft clay deposits are in some places littered with the bones of extinct species of the horse, rhinoceros, elephant, hog, camel, a deer that strongly resembles a hog, saber-toothed lions and other marvelous creatures.

She Was Saved.

While the firemen were battling with the flames in the Detroit Opera House and the police were doing their best to keep the great crowd back, a boy about twelve years of age tried to dodge an officer and was caught and asked what he wanted.

"I wanted to find out if my mother was burned up in there," he replied.

"Was she in there?"

"I expect she was. She left home with a basket of matches on her arm, and she said she'd kinder walk around until she got tired and then drop in and ask the fellow in the box-office for a free ticket to the matinee. Did she get it, do you think?"

"No."

"And she's saved?"

"Yes."

"Then I'm no orphan, and would you give me a match to light this bit of a cigar with to celebrate the occasion?"—Free Press.

A LANCASTER, Pa., man recently received \$50 through the mail, with a letter stating that it was stolen from him forty years ago.

HUMOR.

He Wasn't.

"I suppose," said she, glancing at the clock, "that like other boys you fought many battles at school, and that when you were once in a fight you stayed in it till you won."

"No," said he, candidly, "I used to get out of fights as quickly as possible."

"Well, now," she observed, with another glance at the clock, "I should think you would have been a stayer."

"No, I wasn't."

And to show that he wasn't a stayer he took his hat and went.—Cape Cod Item.

The Man from Remulus.

"I left Remulus at 10 o'clock this morning," he began to say to the policeman on the corner.

"Where's Remulus?" interrupted the facetious cop, who was also somewhat of a classic.

"Remulus? There ain't no Remulus," he said, with a puzzled look.

"Yes, there is, too. Didn't you ever hear of Remulus and Remus?"

"Never heard of Remulus. No."

"What, never heard of the twins the she wolf suckled?"

"Twins? Nothin'," he exclaimed. "You don't know what you are talking about. There ain't no Remus, and Remulus is the town out here on the railroad where I live; you'd better study up on your geography, before you try to learn strangers anything." And he left the policeman paralyzed.—Free Press.

Didn't Need It.



irate father—I never gave my father impudence when I was a boy.

Son—Maybe your father didn't need it.—Life.

A Neighboring Neighborhood.

Mr. Goodheart (a suburban resident)—"Good morning. What can I do for you this bright and beautiful spring morning?"

First Neighbor—"I noticed you hadn't begun making garden yet, and I thought I'd just step over and borrow your spade."

Mr. Goodheart—"Certainly—certainly. Here it is. Good-day."

Second Neighbor—"How do, Mr. Goodheart. Will you let me have your hoe for a few minutes?"

Mr. Goodheart—"Yes, certainly."

Third Neighbor—"Good-morning. I see Mr. Spinks has your spade and Mr. Pinks has just passed me with your hoe, and as you can't do anything with a rake without a spade and hoe to break the ground, I concluded I might just as well drop in and borrow your rake. Thanks."

Fourth Neighbor—"I see you are not making any use of your wheelbarrow, and—"

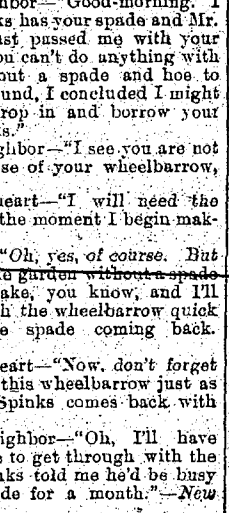
Mr. Goodheart—"I will need the wheelbarrow the moment I begin making garden."

Neighbor—"Oh, yes, of course. But you can't make garden without a spade and hoe and rake; you know, and I'll rush back with the wheelbarrow quick as I see the spade coming back. Thanks."

Mr. Goodheart—"Now, don't forget that I'll need this wheelbarrow just as soon as Mr. Spinks comes back with my spade."

Fourth Neighbor—"Oh, I'll have plenty of time to get through with the barrow. Spinks told me he'd be busy with your spade for a month."—New York Weekly.

On Fifth Avenue.



Uncle Hiram—Well, begosh, if he ain't the most absent-minded man I've ever seen! Just see where he has put his cuffs! Around his ankles! Pshaw!

A Very Pithful Case.

Young Nicely—Oh, I am feeling desperately ill.

Bulfinch—Why, what is the matter with you?

Nicely—Well, I went to the Nogodogs' dinner to-night, and they did not have enough oyster forks to go around, and I had to eat mine with a common fork.

Men Behind Dress Goods Counters.

If you have done much shopping you must have noticed that more men than women are employed at the dress goods counters. It occurred to the writer to ask if there was any reason for this. The manager replied, just as if he had been expecting some one to ask the question. "There are several reasons for it. Women do not like to take the say-so of their own sex on dress goods; men have better ideas of combination than women; men are more diplomatic in dealing with women than saleswomen are. A saleswoman can accomplish more at some other counter than men. But at the dress goods counter men make the best employees. You would naturally think that a woman could grab up a piece of goods and show it to advantage. I never saw one that could do it. Few women are good judges of combinations of colors on the counter. A modiste is, of course, but a woman cannot always have a modiste with her when she goes shopping. Men who are in the business take to a thing like combining colors as naturally as ducks take to water. They seem to know as soon as they see a woman who will become her in the way of dress goods. There are many articles in such a store as this which women prefer to buy of their own sex, but when it comes to dress goods they prefer to deal with men."—Chicago Tribune.

HOW HEBREW LADIES DRESS.

The Jewish women of Tunis are renowned for a certain robust beauty and for their picturesque costume, which no Mahometan woman would dare to wear. In a land where all the other women look like hales of rags, these stalwart daughters of Israel are very noticeable.

The short trousers which they wear are richly embroidered with gold and so are the broad garters which encircle their undraped limbs. All their other



A JEWESS OF TUNIS.

attire, even to their slippers, is laden with ornaments. In their hands, when in the street, they carry strangely shaped fans, in the use of which they are great connoisseurs.

There are many thousands of these women, generally wives of prosperous merchants, in the Regency of Tunis.

DANCERS IN THIBET.

They Wear Masks and Hope, with Which They Torture Themselves.

Dancing enters into a great many of the religious ceremonies in Thibet, where the inhabitants spend a great part of their time in worship and its attendant festivals.

Prince Henry of Orleans, eldest son of the Duke of Chartres, has recently returned from a journey of exploration in Central Thibet. With M. Bouvalot, the noted explorer, and a company of guides and servants, he crossed the desolate country between lakes Lob Nor and Tangri Nor, narrowly escaping loss among the glaciers. In Lhasa, the sequestered capital of Thibet, which they reached after many hardships, they saw many religious dances. The most striking of these was a dance by masked priests, decorated about the necks with which they are accustomed to flagellate themselves.

Despite the fact that Prince Henry was announced as a person of high de-



DANCING DERVISH IN THIBET.

gree, he got an occasional cut on the nose when his curiosity led him to crowd too near the dancers.

The Cat's Breakfast.

Captain Peterson, a farmer living a few miles from El Paso, Texas, recently lost a pet in a peculiar and heart-rending manner. Some of his friends who had been fishing in the eastern portion of the State brought him a young alligator about ten inches long, a spry little fellow, much prettier than his full-grown relatives. Captain Peterson was very proud of his little treasure, and had a tank made for him out in the yard. The tank was about three feet by two and one-half, and was kept only half full of water, so that his alligatorship could not get out and wander away. Crowds of people came every day to see the new pet, which was a great curiosity to many of the people on the high prairies. It soon became very tame, and would swim to meet its visitors, and eat from their hands. The Captain had another pet, however, a large, white cat which, from the first, showed the liveliest interest in the new member of the family. He spent the greater part of his time circling around the tank watching the alligator's motions, and sometimes, when the baby saurian did not move fast enough to suit him, he would reach down with one paw and gently stir it up, and send it spinning around at a great rate. The cat seemed to regard the alligator as something got up for his exclusive benefit, and evidently enjoyed the game to the utmost.

One day, however, Capt. Peterson found his alligator missing, and though a thorough search was made he could not be found. In the course of an hour the cat came in looking suspiciously round and plump, and declined the delicate morsels they offered him for breakfast. Afterward they found him rolling over and over in the grassy yard, playing lavishly with an alligator's foot. The cat had eaten the alligator, the first time that a cat ever accomplished such a feat.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Negro Corporation.

The application for a charter for a negro trade-school association at Memphis, Tenn., indicates a move in the right direction. The object is to train colored people in mechanical trades, domestic science and sick nursing. It cannot be too often and too earnestly insisted that the future of the colored race depends largely on the multiplication of its skilled artificers, men and women who can manufacture and construct.

A BARREL filled with sauerkraut exploded in New York dwelling with terrific violence, and killed a woman who happened to be standing near. Bawards of the deadly sauerkraut barrel. It is dangerous, even if you refrain from eating any of its contents.

